

PAIRS DRAWN

A recent draw at the current chess Olympiad in Lucerne has thus paired off the challengers for the chess crown of the quarterfinals: Hubner-Smyslov, Kasparov-Belyavsky, Ribli-Torre, and Portisch-Korchnoi, with winners of the first and third and second and fourth pairs meeting in the semifinals.

In the women's series Alexander will face Lomachko, Murezan will take on Semyonova, Lovell will clash with Liu Shiang, and Caprinich will challenge Lovlina, with the semifinals to be made up of winners of the first and fourth and second and third pairs.

The matches' date and place will be announced later.

The chess Olympiad is coming to an end, with 11 matches out of 14 already played. Both the Soviet men's and women's national teams are in the lead.

WHAT CAUSED COLOMBIAN REFUSAL?

Colombia is now the first country ever to have refused to hold a world football championship. It was selected to host the 1986 championship on July 9, 1974, and has since been swept by debate on whether it could stage such a sports spectacular. The press reports general drift was that the championship could undoubtedly raise Colombia's international authority and promote the development of its big cities' infrastructures; yet doubts were voiced still more often of the 1982 Spanish Cup whether the country's economy could sustain the strain.

The doubts become still more acute following the announcement that, like in Spain, there

would be 24 teams competing in the 1986 championship.

The government set up a commission to look into FIFA terms and advise the government on whether the nation could be equal to the task.

The verdict was unanimous: the country was not up to the mark economically, with only the Colombian Football Federation striking to their guns. But even its President Leon Londono bitterly claimed that FIFA's terms were too stringent. The local newspaper "El Tiempo" quoted FIFA President Joao Havelange as saying that Colombia had lost eight years in preparing for the championship. The newspaper pointed out that Colombia had actually still not come to grips with the preparations, as it was hindered by objective economic obstacles, which according to the country's President Betancourt was the main reason why the country refused to hold the championship.

SOCCER SNAPSHOTS

In Luxembourg, visiting Denmark beat the hosts, 2-1, in a European championship third elimination group game, and is now in the lead with three points from two games.

France edged their Dutch hosts, 2-1, in a friendly game.

Valencia, who will face Moscow Spartak in the UEFA 1/8 final, are doing poorly in the Spanish championship, going down to Nîmes, 1-3, in their latest game. The leaders Madrid Real beat Seville, 2-0, in an away game.

Honorary awards to footballers

Holland's Wim Kist, attacker for the Ajax club, has been awarded the 1981-82 "Golden Boot" award, as he scored 32 goals or more than anyone else in the European national championships. Kees Kist of Holland, formerly with AZ 67 and now with France's St. Germain, shared second place with Dello Coni of the French Tour, with 29 goals each.

In the same ceremony in Paris, Italy's striker Paolo Rossi got two awards at once—the "Golden Boot" for scoring the highest total at the 1982 World Cup, and the "Golden Ball" for the best World Cup player.



Soviet basketball players touring the USA defeated University of Oregon 73-60. In the photo: Valdis Valters (right) in the game. Photo AP-TASS

'PRAGUE SKATES'

Some 60 skaters from 19 countries attended the 19th "Prague Skates" Figure Skating Contest in Prague, with both seasoned skaters and international debutants among them. Interestingly enough, dances are not featured on the programme, and men's and women's singles start off with a short programme.

Czechoslovak champion Josef Sabovik was the top male competitor. Leonid Kazakov, of the Soviet Union, was third after the short programme but did poorly in the free programme to come in disappointing eighth overall. Agnes Josellin, of France, won both women's events, and

CAC CONSOLIDATE LEAD

The Central Army Club beat Vaskovskiy Khimik, 4-2, in the 10th round of the top division ice-hockey championship, keeping them to 33 points to break their lead. In Izhevsk local late last night down to Moscow Spartak, 4-0.

Moscow Dynamo are now in second place at 28 points, but points above Moscow Spartak.

OPPONENTS KNOWN

The USSR will compete in group B together with West Germany, Canada, Britain, Argentina, and New Zealand. This was the verdict of a draw in London for 1983 first-ever women's world field-hockey cup, due in Kuala Lumpur, Indonesia, on April 8-23.

Group A comprises Holland, Australia, the USA, Scotland, Wales, and India.

CUP GOES TO AVIATOR

The Kiev Aviator rugby team captured their second national cup by beating the Air Force Academy team from Minsk, 9-3, in this year's final.

SOME JUMP

B. Word, of the USA, set the Olandor Akai mount as a new North American high jumping record of 220 centimeters, compelling to an international indoor meet at Lexington, Maryland.

The earlier world mark of 217 centimeters was set by Mexican L. Morales back in 1949 aided by his mount Juan. At one time horse high jumping was also popular in the USSR, with a 225 cm mark set by I. Lysogorsky in 1953, a national record.

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FUNERAL of Leonid Ilyich BREZHNEV MEETING IN RED SQUARE



Top photo: Soviet leaders on the Mausoleum stood during the funeral meeting.

With a feeling of profound grief, the Soviet people, on November 15, bid their last farewell to Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, an outstanding leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, the international communist and working-class movement, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Hall of Columns in the House of Trade Unions. The last guard of honour at the casket of the deceased is stood by Yu. V. Andropov, M. S. Gorbachev, V. V. Grishin, A. A. Gromyko, D. A. Kuksayev, G. V. Romanov, N. A. Tikhonov, D. F. Ustinov, K. U. Chernenko, V. V. Shcherbitsky, G. A. Aliliev, P. N. Demichev, V. I. Dolgikh.

T. Ya. Kiselyov, V. V. Kuznetsov, B. N. Ponomarev, Sh. R. Rashidov, M. S. Solomentshev, E. A. Shevardnadze, M. V. Zimyanin, I. V. Kopitonov, and K. V. Ruzakov.

At the head of the procession are hundreds of wreaths that had been laid in the House of Trade Unions; wreaths from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the Union Republics, territories and regions, Party, government and public organizations, and from the country's work collectives. Wreaths from foreign delegations are also here.

The Soviet ovals and the ovals of foreign states, with which L. I. Brezhnev was hono-

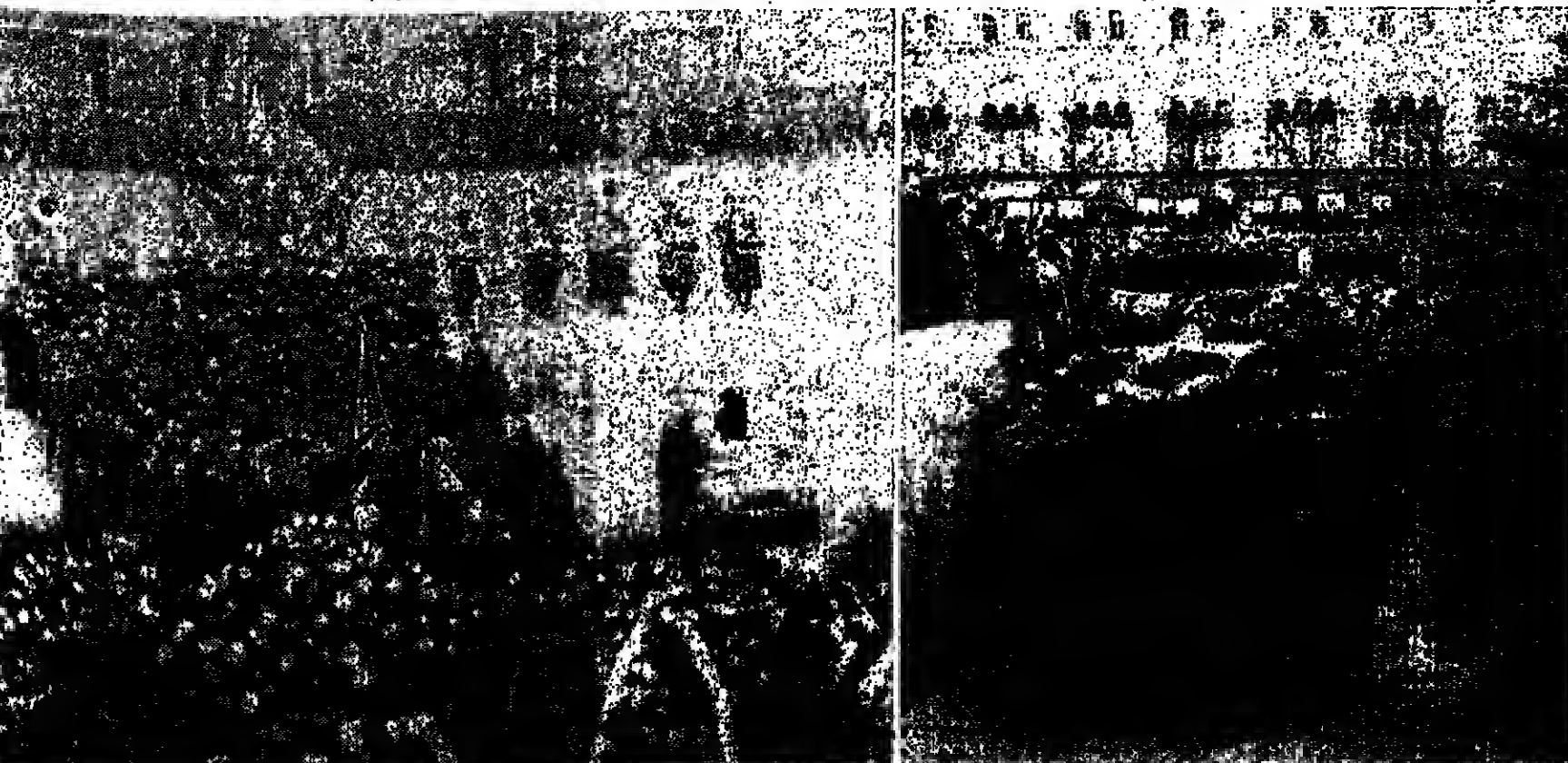
red for his multifaceted activity in his post as leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state are carried on scarlet satin pads.

Red Square is filled with people. Units of the Moscow garrison are lined up in perfect formation. Bells' colours are bowed over their columns.

The funeral procession stops at the Mausoleum. The casket is carried from the gun mount onto a pedestal.

On guest stands are Members and Alternate Members of the CPSU Central Committee, Members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, Deputies to the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and RSFSR, representatives of Party, government, and public organizations, military leaders, and leading workers.

(Continued on page 2)



Below left: casket, resting on a gun-carriage, bearing the body of Leonid Brezhnev. Below right: Yuri Andropov, Nikolai Tikhonov and other Soviet leaders carry the casket.

Photos by Boris Kaufman



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FUNERAL of Leonid Ilyich BREZHNEV

(Continued from page 1)

Present at the funeral were Party and government delegations from Bulgaria, headed by T. Zhivkov; Hungary, headed by J. Kadar; the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, headed by Truong Chinh; the GDR, headed by E. Honecker; the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, headed by Pak Sung Chul; the Republic of Cuba, headed by P. Castro; Laos, headed by Souphanouvong; Mongolia, headed by Yu. Tsedenbal; Poland, headed by W. Jaruzelski; Romania, headed by N. Ceausescu; Czechoslovakia, headed by G. Husak; Yugoslavia, headed by P. Stambolic.

There was also a delegation from the People's Republic of China, led by Huang Hua.

In addition the ceremony was attended by the Prime Minister of India, I. Gandhi; Vice President of the USA, G. Bush, and Secretary of State, G. Schultz; the Federal President of the FRG, K. Carstens, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, H.-D. Genscher; the President of Pakistan, Zia-ul-Haq; the Prime Minister of Japan, Z. Suzuki; the Prime Minister of France, P. Mauroy; the Prime Minister of Canada, P. B. Trudeau; the Prime Minister of Sweden, O. Palme; the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of Great Britain, F. Pym; as well as by heads of state and government and high-ranking representatives from other countries.

Also present were delegations from Afghanistan, led by B. Karmai; the People's Democratic

Republic of Yemen, led by A. N. Muhammad; the People's Republic of Kampuchea, led by Heng Samrin; the Syrian Arab Republic, led by H. al-Assad; the People's Republic of Angola, led by J. E. dos Santos; Ethiopia, led by Mengistu Haile Mariam; the Republic of Nicaragua, led by Daniel Ortega Saveria; the People's Republic of Congo, led by D. Serey Nguesso; the People's Republic of Mozambique, led by Samora M. Machel, and other prominent political figures.

Leaders and representatives of communist and workers' parties were among those who attended the funeral.

The funeral meeting is opened by Yu. V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Speech by Yu. V. ANDROPOV

Comrades,
A heavy loss has befallen our Party, our people, and all forward-looking humanity. Today we bid our last farewell to Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev—a glorious son of our Motherland, an ardent Marxist-Leninist, an outstanding leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, a most prominent figure of the international communist and working-class movement, and a tireless fighter for peace and friendship of the peoples.

Allow me, first of all, to express profound condolences to the family and close ones of Leonid Ilyich.

Leonid Ilyich belonged to that group of political leaders who grew up and were tempered in the years of the Soviet people's dedicated struggle for consolidation of the gains of the Great October Revolution, for the realization of Lenin's behests, for the building of socialism in our country, for its freedom and independence.

A worker and soldier, an outstanding organizer and a wise political leader, Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev was linked with the people by vital, inseparable bonds. His whole life and activity were subordinated to serving the interests of the working people. He gave all of his brilliant talent, his enormous energy to the cause of socialism, a society of freedom and social justice, a fraternity of working people.

Linked to Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev's activity at the highest posts of Party and state leadership was an exceptionally important period in the history of our Party and country. Under his leadership, the Party's policy permeated with consistent concern for working people and for raising the people's well-being was formulated and consistently implemented, and Leninist standards of Party and state life, and the beneficial atmosphere of concerted, team work were firmly established.

In the people's memory Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev will forever

remain a stalwart fighter for a lasting peace and peaceful cooperation among nations. He fought consistently, with all the passion of his soul, for a relaxation of international tensions, for ridding humanity from the threat of nuclear war, for consolidating the socialist camp, for the peaceful coexistence of the two main systems of the world, and for the unity of the international communist movement.

Comrades, parting with Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev in this hour of mourning, our whole Party and its Central Committee declare their resolve firmly and consistently to implement the strategic line of home and foreign policy which was elaborated under the beneficial influence of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev.

Rallying themselves still closer around the Party, its Leninist Central Committee, and its collective leadership, Soviet people voice their support for the policy of the Party and their boundless confidence in it.

As before, the Party will continue doing everything necessary for further raising the people's standard of living, developing Soviet society's democratic foundations, strengthening the country's economic and defence might, and cementing the friendship of the fraternal peoples of the USSR. The CPSU Central Committee will inflexibly implement the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the Soviet people's will.

We shall do everything to further strengthen the cohesion of the great community of socialist states and the unity of the communist ranks all over the world in the struggle for common goals and ideals. We shall preserve and promote our solidarity and cooperation with countries which have shaken off the colonial yoke, and with the peoples' struggle for national independence and social progress. We shall always be committed to the cause of the struggle for peace and for a relaxation of international tensions.

In the complex international

situation when the forces of imperialism are trying to push nations to the road of hostility and military confrontation, the Party and the state will be indomitably championing the vital interests of our Motherland and maintaining high vigilance and readiness to meet out a crushing rebuff to any attempt of aggression. They will multiply their efforts in the struggle for the security of nations and strengthen cooperation with all the peace-loving forces of the planet. We are always ready for honest, equitable, and mutually advantageous cooperation with any state which wishes it.

In these days of sorrow we feel with special force support and solidarity towards our Party, towards the Soviet people on the part of the working people of the socialist countries, the fraternal Parties, and all fighters for social progress. We are grateful to them for the governments and peoples of numerous countries on all continents which have paid homage to the memory of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev.

Comrades, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union firmly declares that serving the cause of the working class and all other working people and the cause of communism and peace, to which Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev dedicated all his life, constitutes and will constitute the highest purpose and meaning of its entire activity.

Farewell, dear Leonid Ilyich! The memory of you will never die down in our hearts. Your cause will be continued in the accomplishments of our Party and people.

The funeral meeting devoted to the memory of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev is declared open.

The floor is given to Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minister of Defence, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov.

Speech by D. F. USTINOV

Dear Comrades,
We are all living through difficult hours, experiencing profound grief. Our comrade and friend in combat, Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Chairman of the Defence Council of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union, has departed from us.

The look and brilliant life of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev was completely dedicated to the people, the Communist Party, the Soviet state, for all Soviet people it will forever remain an example of how a dedicated Le-

onist, a genuine Communist, a true patriot and internationalist, should live and work.

Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev will go down in the grateful memory of mankind as an outstanding architect of defense, as an indefatigable, tireless fighter for peace.

Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev was to act from the first to the last day of the Great Patriotic War, he led the troops through his personal example and through the untiring work of the Party, he was in the greatest command of the Soviet Union, he directly took part in the development and fulfillment of the plans for many operations and

conducted major organizational and political work among the troops.

He contributed tremendously to the postwar rehabilitation of the national economy. The construction of developed socialism in the USSR and the very great socio-economic and scientific-technological achievements of our Motherland are connected with the name of Leonid Ilyich. He devoted much effort and energy to work on the development of rocket and space technology.

Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev created outstanding attention to the development of our country

and the security of the entire socialist community. He showed abiding concern for the requirements of the Soviet Armed Forces. He scintillated at equipping the Army and Navy with modern military hardware and at keeping their combat readiness at the highest possible level were extremely fruitful.

A great son of the Soviet people, Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev was closely connected with them by his entire life and work and was well acquainted with and had a profound understanding for the cause and needs of the workingman. He also knew the life of a soldier and constantly expressed his concern, in a fatherly manner, for the servicemen in the Army and Navy. And the servicemen reciprocated this concern with their profound love.

Comrades,
During these days the servicemen in the Armed Forces, like all the Soviet people, are rallying even closer around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee. We shall always be unfalteringly true to

the ideas of the October Revolution and shall always be united in achieving the great goals of communist construction.

The Soviet Armed Forces, developed and educated by the Communist Party, are and will remain a mighty factor for peace and security of nations. They are constantly prepared to defend the inviolability of our borders and the Soviet people's peaceful labour, and to perform their patriotic and internationalist duty with flying colours.

At this moment of grief the Soviet Armed Forces lower their combat colours before the casket of Marshal of the Soviet Union Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev.

Farewell, dear friend and comrade!

Your memory will live eternally in our hearts. In the efforts of the Communist Party and in the achievements of the Soviet people!

A. P. Alexandrov, President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has the floor.

Speech by A. P. ALEXANDROV

Dear Comrades,

Together with all the people, Soviet scientists are profoundly shaken by the demise of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, an outstanding political leader of our time, a fighter for peace and the happiness of nations. Like the great Lenin in his time, Leonid Ilyich was of the opinion that the organization of the new society in our country, the society of developed socialism, is possible only with the wide-scale use of modern science for improving production efficiency and for transferring the economy to the road of intensified development.

He correctly assessed with deep understanding the necessary correlation between fundamental and applied research and rendered major assistance to the development of new trends in science.

Leonid Ilyich devoted a colossal amount of labour to the development and establishment of the energy base of the Soviet Union, to the solution of the food problem and the problems of industrial and agricultural raw materials for a long period in the development of our Motherland. Under his guidance, the Central Committee of the Party managed to achieve a manifold increase in the economic and defensive power of our country, and directed this tremendous power towards the solution of the main task of all mankind—the lowering of international tensions and the preservation of peace.

All the people on our planet know Leonid Ilyich as a fighter for peace and disarmament. Leonid Ilyich was at the front from the very beginning of the Great Patriotic War until V-Day. He saw what calamities war brings to nations, and became convinced from his own experience that the most im-

portant task for all nations is to protect peace on earth. Leonid Ilyich devoted all his colossal energy, all his talent, in principle as a Communist, to the struggle to preserve peace. Leonid Ilyich expressed an indefatigable concern for the welfare of our people. When the new USSR Constitution was elaborated, his fundamental guidelines had a tremendously favourable influence on the development of socialist democracy.

As a true successor to the great cause of Lenin, he made a major creative contribution to the development of Marxist-Leninist theory. For these services the USSR Academy of Sciences bestowed on Leonid Ilyich its highest award—the Gold Karl Marx Medal.

Leonid Ilyich's entire adult life was in the years after the October Revolution. His school of life was hard, and only his unusual toughness and his taking support in the people led to such an exceptional road in his wholly dedicated to the people's well-being.

Comrades,

In saying the last farewell to Leonid Ilyich, with pain in our soul and hearts, Soviet scientists regard it as their duty to rally round our own Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, to set even more energetically and with better organization on all the tasks of science and technology, to secure the kind of progress for our Motherland which Leonid Ilyich called on us to achieve.

The meeting is addressed by V. V. Pushkaryov, a graduate of the Moscow tabulating machine plant.

HEADS OF FOREIGN DELEGATIONS MEET SOVIET LEADERS

On November 15, the heads of foreign delegations attending the funeral of L. I. Brezhnev met the Soviet leaders in the Kremlin. They expressed deep condolences for General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yu. V. Andropov; Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, N. A. Tikhonov; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, A. A. Gromyko; Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, V. V. Shadrin.

The Soviet leaders expressed condolences to all the heads of the foreign delegations, who were in Moscow to attend the funeral of L. I. Brezhnev.

Speech by V. V. PUSHKARYOV

Comrades,
Our hearts are overflowing with profound grief. Working Moscow is paying its last farewell to Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, together with all Soviet people, to the loyal successor to the great cause of Lenin, a passionate fighter for peace and communism — Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev.

It is bitter to realize that a man whose life and truly titanic labours were utterly dedicated to the great cause of the Party, to the struggle for the people's happiness, is gone.

Leonid Ilyich started his career as a worker, his days marked by a factory whistle, and he always remained close to the working class, to all working people, in everything he did, he was linked to them with unbreakable ties.

The Soviet people responded to Leonid Ilyich with sincere, heartfelt love, and regarded him with tremendous respect and boundless trust. They quite correctly linked their successes in communist construction, in the strengthening of the Motherland's power with the name of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, his Party and state activities, his personal, leading participation in the development and implementation of the political course of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Occupying the highest posts in the Party and state, Leonid Ilyich lived and worked in the capital of our great Motherland for more than 25 years. He constantly gave much attention to Moscow, to making it a model communist city, visited working collectives, had heart-to-heart talks with Muscovites and

showed fatherly concern for the improvement of their work and living conditions. Leonid Ilyich was elected delegate to the CPSU congresses from the capital's Party organization many times and for a long time represented Muscovites as deputy in the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviets.

I had the honour to be his agent when Leonid Ilyich was nominated for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet in the Bauman constituency. And I remember very well how he took the people's needs, the mandates of the voters close to heart and with what warmth he treated every person he had the chance to meet.

The death of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev is an infinitely heavy loss for the Party and for the Soviet state. However, grief will not bring confusion into our minds. The working class, the working people of Moscow, like all Soviet people will rally even closer round their own Communist Party, its Central Committee and the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee. We shall increase our efforts to work to that the cause of Lenin, the cause of the October Revolution will live forever and score victories so that the ideals of communism and peace on earth, to which Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev dedicated his entire brilliant life, will be implemented.

Farewell, dear Leonid Ilyich!

The speaker is A. P. Gordiyenko, First Secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk City Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

Speech by A. F. GORDIYENKO

Dear Comrades,
Every citizen of Dnepropetrovsk, of Dnepropetrovsk, just like all the Soviet people, learned with deeply felt pain of the passing away of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, a true son of the Soviet people, a prominent figure of the Communist Party, the Soviet state and the international communist and workers' movement, a passionate champion for peace and our dear and unforgettable fellow countryman.

The loss of our city is closely linked with the name of Leonid Ilyich, a man of tremendous abilities and of exceedingly rare charm. He was born and grew up here. He joined the Young Communist League here. He became a member of the Leninist Party there in October 1937. He went through his first work at the universities at the Dzerzhinsky plant and absorbed the best qualities of the working class.

Ever since then, Leonid Ilyich was always and everywhere in the front ranks of the struggle for communism. He inspired people, left them to new achievements in the name of the triumph of the great Leninist ideals.

Leonid Ilyich was always closely connected with his native city, with our city Party organization. Busy as he was, he found the time and opportunity to look into our affairs, supporting us with a kind word and fatherly counsel. The Communist working people of Dnepropetrovsk, and of the whole Dnepropetrovsk region were always conscious of the at-

tention and care of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, who was loved by all of us. His visits, his talks with his fellow countrymen, and his interest towards their life and work left a deep impression in our memories.

To mark the outstanding combat and labour achievements of Leonid Ilyich, a bronze bust was put up in his native city of Dnepropetrovsk. It is a constant reminder of this high honour and tremendous responsibility of being fellow countrymen of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev.

It is hard to believe that Leonid Ilyich will never meet with us again, will not come to us asking how the claims work, how the construction is going on, will not ask about people, about the affairs of the City Party Committee. It is a bitter feeling for us to realize this. The loss cannot be repaired.

A firm Marxist-Leninist, a tried-and-true Party leader, Leonid Ilyich lived a grand and glorious life. He has done much for our multinational Soviet Fatherland. His brilliant image will remain forever in the hearts of the working people of Dnepropetrovsk and of all the Soviet people as an inspiring example of loyalty to the cause of the Communist Party and of the Soviet people.

In this hard hour of parting we realize very well that the best memorial to him will be provided by our work in fulfillment of the plans of the 26th CPSU Congress in the name of our beloved Motherland, in the name of peace and communism.

Farewell, dear Leonid Ilyich!

The meeting is over. The leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state descend from the Mausoleum rostrum and approach the podium with L. I. Brezhnev's casket. The procession heads for the Kremlin wall.

12.45 Moscow Time. The casket with the body of the deceased is slowly lowered into the grave.

Cannon salutes are fired to the strains of the state anthem of the USSR. At the same time, artillery salutes are also fired in the capitals of the Union Republics, in the Hero-Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Nizhny Novgorod, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, Severomorsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozhye and Dneprodzhrinsk.

The entire country stands immobilized in the grief of mourning. Work stops for 5 minutes at industrial enterprises and organizations. A three-minute-long salute is sounded by the whistles of factories, plants, railways and ships at sea and on rivers.

The leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state return again to the Mausoleum rostrum.

Troops of the Moscow Garrison stage a march past the Mausoleum. They pay the last military tribute to the leader of the Party and the state, Chairman of the Defence Council of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union.

Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev's life and work will always remain an inspiring example of loyal service to the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

NICARAGUAN MINISTER LASHES OUT AT U.S.

Managua. The US administration is responsible for a volatile situation now having shaped up in Central America, threatening as it does peace and international security, stressed an address by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann to the UN Secretary-General and Chairman of the UN Security Council.

Backed up by the Reagan administration, the address charges Somoza gangs have recently snipped mahing separate at-

acks in favour of large-scale subversion against Nicaragua, helped by mercenaries trained by CIA "experts". Sighting this July, the gangs have been getting not just firearms from the USA but artillery pieces and grenade launchers. They are now a well-equipped regular army. At the same time, the Reagan administration has backed up the military might of Honduras' regime and is conducting joint war games with them.

ECONOMIC SUBVERSION BY SOUTH AFRICA

Napato. South Africa's racist regime is trying to impede the economic and social development of independent states in the south of Africa by subversive activities. This was stated by Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, in an interview with the AIN news agency of Mozambique.

The henchmen of the racist — the gangs of the so-called National Resistance Movement (NRM) — operating on the territory of Mozambique attack rival objectives, for instance, schools, hospitals, highways, railroads and enterprises, the minister said. The NRM cultists inflict damage not only on Mozambique, but also on other African countries, especially Malawi, whose foreign trade cargoes are detained on their way to the Mozambican port of Beira as a result of the subversive activities of counter-revolutionaries.

J. Chissano pointed out that the NRM has secret camps on the territories of some countries in the south of Africa, which it uses as airbases. However, the governments of these countries are in no way involved in NRM activities, he stressed.

FACTS and EVENTS

Q The government of Zimbabwe has drafted a ten-year programme for providing the rural population with clean drinking water. 900,000 kvach have already been appropriated to this end. At present out of a total of 3,240,000 Zimbabweans living in rural areas, only 1,100,000 have running water supplied to them.

Q Members of the House of Representatives in the Nigerian parliament have called on the countries of Africa to set up a united front to fight apartheid. They also spoke out in favour of tripping up the armed thugs.

gry by the African National Congress of South Africa against the racist regime.

Q In Kabul, Soviet-Afghan agreements have been signed on the establishment of direct railway links between the two countries, and on the setting up of a Soviet-Afghan joint-stock company to operate the transportation bare and port of Halabat.

Q According to ECOSOC estimates in 1983 the level of unemployment in Western countries will stand at about eight per cent. This means that the number of unemployed will top the 28 million marks. Among young people who are the hardest hit by unemployment, this figure could reach 15.5 per cent.

SOVIET AND JAPANESE CHRISTIANS MEET FOR PEACE

Tokyo. International tensions caused primarily by the United States' adventurist foreign policies, delegates attending the second peace conference between Soviet and Japanese Christians in the city of Amgisoan (Shizuoka Prefecture) expressed concern.

The conference also discussed the real threat posed to Japan by the presence of American military bases.

PENTAGON'S DESIGNS FOR AUSTRALIA

Joint consultations on providing security for the Pacific—such was the formal programme of US defense Secretary Casper Weinberger's recent visit to several countries in the region. How, then, and of whose expense is Washington seeking to provide that "security" to nations in the Southern and Western Pacific? Australia is seen as the prime bulwark for boosting Western military capability in the region, as it is being pressed for greater support for Pentagon strategic and adventurist ploys, both on a military and political plane.

Recently, military cooperation within the ANZUS bloc (Australia, New Zealand, US) between Canberra and Washington has gone up markedly. The conservative Australian government agreed to placement on its territory of American military bases

at North-West Cape, Pine Gap, and Narangar, designed to monitor strategic nuclear forces operations and maintain communication between them and US control centres. For instance, the North-West Cape base serves to transmit the Pentagon's orders to its missile submarines positioned worldwide by the US Air Force, is used by the latter to keep in touch with military satellites. Quite recently the Fraser government authorized Washington to use an air base near Darwin for B-52 strategic bombers. It press reports see anything to go by, these bombers carry nuclear weapons aboard on their missions over the Indian Ocean—and this is precisely what the above "security" is all about.

By drawing Australia into the orbit of its military-political strategy, the US does not content itself with over feeding them with military bases; it is currently pressing them into accelerating their militarist preparation and intensifying their part in the hazardous and costly arms race with the Fraser government willingly yielding to the pressure. To illustrate, the country's military spending for the new fiscal year (starting July 1) will go up 12 per cent to reach 4,622 million Australian dollars, with nearly two-thirds of that earmarked for purchases of military hardware abroad, among them US F-16 and F-35 airplanes, French anti-aircraft missiles, and British warships. Why all this western military spending when no one is really threatening the status quo? The answer is that the Fraser administration is aware ready to do Washington's bidding.

The US also aims to expand ANZUS through the addition of Japan, as well as to extend the scope of its operations by claiming as "ANZUS lake" vast oceanic areas from the shores of Japan all the way to Australia. There is one more thing that the US is eager that Australia help in "implementing Western policy with regard to the states in Oceania". One clear indication of what is a US document recently leaked to the Australian press, analysing US interests in the South Pacific and projecting Pentagon goals. By the mid-80s, it stresses, Oceania will comprise 16 newly emerged independent nations and that sooner or later any one of them could take an anti-American stance. Thus, the document stresses the need for the ANZUS partners to prevail that in other words, the Pentagon is out to make Australia an American policeman in the region.

If the Australian public aware of the mounting threat posed by escalating military cooperation with the US, one answer to that is the wave of anti-war rallies which have swept Australia on a scale unparalleled ever since America's Vietnam adventure, preparing for an end to the US nuclear presence in the Pacific and sharply critical of Washington's escalating arms race in the region.

CULTURE

FACTS AND EVENTS

Animated cartoons. The Portuguese town of Espinha is the venue for the International Festival "Cineanima-82" featuring animated cartoons with more than 160 films entered from 25 countries. The Soviet Union is represented by 16 films which include "The Khalil Stork", "Paradoxes Rock-Style" and "The Tiger Cub and the Sunflower".

Theatricals. In Czechoslovakia, a festival of Russian and Soviet drama has opened in the city of Bratislava with "And Quiet Flows the Don", a play based on Mikhail Sholokhov's novel. The festival is part of the monthly long celebrations of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship held to mark the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union. Taking part are all of the country's theatrical companies. Our neighbour's theatres have more than two hundred Russian and Soviet plays in their repertoires.

Cooperation. In Moscow, an agreement has been signed on cooperation between the USSR Writers Union and the Association of Moscovite Writers and Artists Working for the Revolution. The five-year agreement envisages a broad exchange in books and periodicals, consultations on the theoretical issues involved in literary activities, and mutual cooperation in translation.

Kasatkina as Resistance heroine

Cinemas throughout our country are showing a film on a Russian woman, "Mère Marie", a heroine of the French Resistance during World War II. The film is based on documentary material.

Popular film actress Lyudmila Kasatkina plays Mère Marie who was, in fact, Russian poetess Yelizaveta Kuzmina-Koravoyeva who lived to Paris.

In this film I was privileged to play an interesting heroine all of whose life was a heroic feat, says the actress. Having become an exile, she maintained close links with her Motherland and with its fight against the axis. Risking her life, Mère Marie, who lived in a convent, recorded war news from Sovinformbureau, distributed it as leaflets, and supplied them with papers. When she was incarcerated in the Ravensbrück concentration camp, she supported those who despaired, and she died a dignified death.



Moscow television has filmed three operas staged at the Bolshoi Theatre — "Jotunheim" and "The Queen of Spades" by P. Tchaikovsky, and N. Rimsky-Korsakov's "Mozart and Salieri". Over the past few years, Moscow television has made screen versions of the Bolshoi operas "Bozza Gudakov" and "Khovanshchina" by M. Musorgsky, "The Maidens Are Called Hara" by K. Moichanov, and Sergei Prokofiev's ballet, "Romeo and Juliet". In the photo a scene from the opera "Jotunheim". Jotunheim—G. Kalina, Martha—N. Grigorieva.



A new painting by Pyotr Ossavsky forms part of his cycle "My Motherland" which has taken him many years to complete. The artist says that to him the idea of Motherland means first and foremost contemporary life in this country, people of the first lead of socialism.

In the photo: Pyotr Ossavsky in his studio.

Slavic cultures in the modern world

An international scholarly conference "Slavic cultures and the world cultural process" was recently held in Minsk. It was held in accordance with a long-term plan of the International Association for the Study and Dissemination of Slavic Culture, created in 1976 on the basis of UNESCO's Slavic project and the 21st session's programme from UNESCO's General Conference.

More than 200 scholars from 22 UNESCO member-countries took part.

The conference ran a round table discussion of "The culture of the Kievan Rus and the world cultural process" and another one on "The classics of Byelorussian literature, Yanka Kupala and Yakub Kolas. In the context of Slavic literature". The conference also held an expert meeting to prepare the travelling exposition "Slavic Fine Arts" which aims to show people in non-Slavic countries the best examples of Slavic culture. A number of other events have been planned for the coming years.

AVICENNA PRIZES

The 1982 International prize, Avicenna, named after the great encyclopedic scholar of the Medieval East Abu-All bin Sina has been awarded to the well-known Afghan scholar, Mahmud Said Afghani, Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Ulama of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and to the Philosophy Department of the Tajik SSR Academy of Sciences (collective prize). The jury of the prize includes prominent public figures, scholars, poets, and journalists from Asian and African countries.

Novosti Press Agency established the prize two years ago jointly with public, cultural, ac-

ademic, and religious organizations in the USSR and similar organizations and private persons in Asian and African countries.

BALLERINA'S GIFT OF VALUABLE DOCUMENTS

Outstanding Soviet ballerina Tatyana Vecheslava has presented the Leningrad Theatrical Museum with more than 600 valuable items including books, portraits, diplomas, and autographs.

My collection is precious to me because it reminds me of the people whom I held in reverence. Yet, it was important to me that I knew them as people, and not as great names. Name-dropping is not my forte. Some of the documents are from the 20s and the 30s when personalities who are household names today were yet on the threshold of their outstanding artistic careers — a letter from young Yevgeny Moravskiy, and some letters and short notes from Gellina Ulanova.

The most precious articles are autographs by A. Akhmatova, O. Androvskaya, R. Glier, dedicatory verses from V. Kacholov, letters and manuscripts authored by K. Golezovskiy and letters from V. Kaverin, P. Ronevskiy, A. Khachatryan, and V. Khodasevich.

So far, the museum has received only part of the ballerina's extensive collection which Vecheslava intends to hand over gradually. The next batch contains new materials about different times, about the theatre, and about different people. Vecheslava is writing a new book about people in her life.

WEST GERMANS SEE OUR FILMS

In Frankfurt am Main, West Germany, a Soviet film festival is on, dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

The festival's programme includes 33 feature films made by leading Soviet film-makers from national and republic studios. Among them are "Monologue", "The Pact", "The White Ship", "Valentina" and "Seven Interviews on Personal Matters". They represent a cross-section of the present-day multinational Soviet cinema.

Soviet films will also be shown in Munich, Dortmund, Hamburg, and other cities. The festival will run for over a month.

'Red Bells' on Moscow screens

The first part, "Mexico Abasco", of the trilogy "Red Bells" made by noted Soviet director Sergei Bondarchuk, which has already run in Mexico and at the Tashkent and Karlovy Vary international festivals, winning the main prize, "Crystal Globe", from the latter, is now being shown in Moscow movie-houses. The premiere of the second part, "I Saw the Birth of a New World", is timed to coincide with the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and 60 years of the USSR.

The trilogy is based on a book by American writer John Reed, who gave a truthful, talented and passionate account of two revolutions—the Mexican and the October Revolution in Russia. Film director Sergei Bondarchuk said.

People and their destinies are in the focus of the picture, he

stressed. It seems, all my life's work has brought me up to this theme. I have drawn inspiration from the works by Tolstoy, Chekhov and Sholokhov and the way they depicted common sentiments of the masses. I myself have looked for it in all historical and contemporary material that I have dealt with. It is the sublime criterion of creative art. My latest effort aims at interpreting the role of the masses in history in light of Leninist policies.

For me the film will not probably epitomize my previous experience and many years of artistic pursuits; I also hope it will give me a new creative perspective. Bondarchuk pointed out.



A still from "Mexico Abasco".

A FESTIVAL OF RUSSIAN PLAYS

A. Ostrovsky's "Easy Money" staged at the Sverdlovsk Theatre in Yerevan, capital of Armenia, ushered in a festival of Russian plays devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

Armenian and Moscow companies are playing their best productions. The Moscow Bioscopia Theatre has brought its "Wedding and Mourning" and "The Four Fathers". The Moscow Art Theatre has brought Chekhov's "Ivanov". The Gogol Theatre will present "The House" based on a novel by Akhmatova. The Moscow City Theatre, Moscow State Theatre, Yerevan Drama Theatre, and Young Spectators Theatre will also take part in the festival.

BUSINESS

COOPERATION BETWEEN SHIPBUILDERS

The commissioning of the first phase of the Kostamuksha ore enrichment complex is a major event in the life of both Finland and the Soviet Union, said Tankmar Horn, Chairman of the Board at Wärtsilä, Finland's largest shipbuilding company. In an MNI interview. Firstly, the joint construction of the complex meant jobs for Finnish builders and a test of the quality of their work, he said. Secondly, Kostamuksha will supply pellets to the Roine steel combine built by Soviet and Finnish specialists, which will make steel sheet for Wärtsilä. From this steel we shall build ships for the Soviet Union.

Today, the Soviet-Finnish cooperation in shipbuilding con-

centrates on the construction of icebreakers or ships with ice-breaking capability, and other vessels for navigation in the Arctic area. The development of the rich natural resources of the Soviet Arctic area and the offshore shelf is the northern sea is becoming increasingly important for the Soviet Union. Orders for Wärtsilä include a number of types of ships specially designed to operate in these conditions. Some of them can be loaded or unloaded without port facilities. A specific achievement in this area has been the construction of struction platforms and designing of cargo ships suitable for the purpose.

Another example of cooperation in such a modern and sophisticated area as peaceful uses of atomic energy is joint projects by Soviet organizations and Wärtsilä to build an atomic icebreaker.

Speaking about cooperation we should not forget about people who are taking part. Over the past decades, many personal contacts have been started and many ties of friendship have been set up, said Mr. Horn. He noted that the good-neighbourly relations and the atmosphere of mutual trust help along successful development of business contacts and open up vast prospects for mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and Finland in the 80s.

A GOOD BEGINNING

The West German Kleinsing company noted for its machine-tools and automatic production lines has recently acquired through a mid-dealer a Soviet machine tool.

The Gärner company, which has been selling Soviet equipment for many years now, advertised this electric erosion machine as one of the world's best, and though the buyer set very rigid requirements (precision to

within hundreds of fractions of a millimetre and a machining time of less than 15 minutes) there was never any doubt the machine tool would live up to standard.

The world metal-working equipment market is now saturated with very sophisticated machines, and the USSR initially faced very keen competition; by and by a sceptical attitude to Soviet hardware gave way to respect and undisputed interest.

Foreign companies are now calling after Soviet machine tools. To illustrate, James G. Gartner sold in West Germany many dozens of machine tools made in Moscow, Krasnodar, Leningrad and Vilnius, in the past few years.

The recent Kleinsing purchase was the first Soviet electric erosion machine sold in West Germany.

MUTUAL DELIVERIES

OF MACHINE TOOLS

More big contracts have been signed by V/O Stankomimport and Austria company, Held, envisaging deliveries of some 50 machine tools for Soviet pipe-making mills and a batch of heavy machines for Austria. At present Held widely uses many types of Soviet machines, while over 20 per cent of the company's products go to the USSR.

A COMBINE IN BRAILA

Recently several digesters and blow tanks were shipped from the Soviet port town of Petrozavodsk to Braila, Romania, to update the first section of the local paper-and-pulp mill.

Earlier Soviet vessels shipped from Petrozavodsk to Braila all the basic equipment for large-scale production of chemical cellulose, to be started there with Soviet assistance; more

specifically, Soviet experts are helping with assembly and adjustment of sophisticated equipment and preparations are now afoot for technological testing of the units.

I want to say that Soviet equipment is of high quality, said Ion Secu, chief engineer of the Braila paper-and-pulp combine; we are also pleased with our immediate contacts with Soviet comrades. We have been working together for a long time now; they are first-rate specialists, people who are never sparing of their free time in tackling one problem or other.

This year alone, he continued, Soviet experts have come with some 30 useful innovations which will help improve product quality.

Here's another example. After the production comes into operation we'll need spares and lubricants for the equipment, which are essential to any process. To make it easier for us, Soviet engineers adopted several Romanian-made bearings and lubricants to replace Soviet-made ones. The use of our own spares and lubricants will save much money in the future. Doubtless, all the problems are discussed with the Romanian side and the most optimal solutions are selected, he emphasized.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.) 17 and 18—Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

November 16-19

Warm weather (with temperatures 4-5°C higher than usual) will continue in Moscow, city and region. Night temperatures of +3°C to +4°C and to 2-3°C in the daytime. Light rain with possible mist in the mornings is expected at the end of the period. SW and S wind.

SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY

Palace of Sport: Lenin Central Stadium (Luzhiki). 19—Spartak

WHAT'S ON?

November 16-19

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 16—Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet). 17—Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera). 19—Verdi, "Il trovatore" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 16—Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera). 18—Khrennikov, "Ballet of a Hussar" (ballet). 19—Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (117 Pushkinskaya St.). 17—Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera). 18—Glinka, "Storm" (opera). 19—Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (3 Pushkinskaya St.). 16—Korayev, "The Merry Cascajo". 18—Zhurbin, "Penelope". 19—Ziv, "Messieurs Artistes".

FILMS

Vladivostok, 1918 (Gorky Film Studios, USSR).

Based on historical documents this is a film about the life of Konstantin Leontiev, the first Chairman of the Soviet of Workers' Deputies in Vladivostok.

Cinema: "Rossiye" (Pushkinskaya St.). Metro Pushkinskaya Sq. 16—Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera). 18—Khrennikov, "Ballet of a Hussar" (ballet). 19—Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera).

Part 1 of the "Red Bells" trilogy directed by Sergei Bondarchuk, based on John Reed.

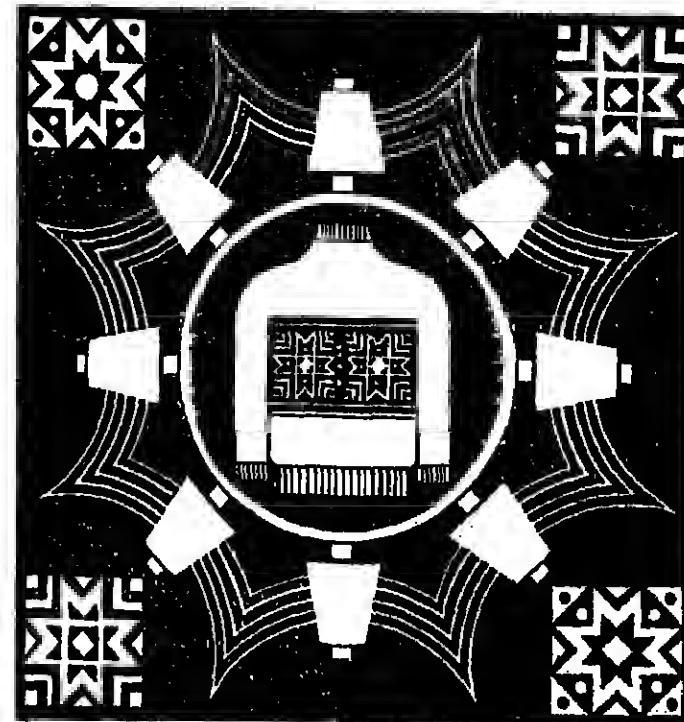
Cinema: "Otkrytiye" (12 Prospekt Koltsova). Metro Akhmatovskaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (2/2 Prospekt Koltsova). 16-19—Even a Calliope's Kind Heart variety programme.

Lenin Central Stadium, Palace of Sport, Luzhiki. 16-19—Spartak variety pop group.

MN INFORMATION No. 91/1982



PERFECT EQUIPMENT FOR PRESENT-DAY KNITWEAR PRODUCTION:

KLK 0 CIRCULAR-KNITTING MACHINE

- Knitting fabric lengths that require the minimum of pattern-cutting to be sewn up into suits, jumpers, pullovers, jackets and the like
- Knitting fabric lengths with a secure edge and a separating (dividing) row of loops
- edge-knitting: 1+1 rib with either reinforcement thread on every second needle, or double with plain welt-knitting; main fabric knitting: either 1+1 rib, or two-, three-, four-color full, semi-full or applied jacquard

BROAD PRODUCTION CAPABILITIES + ENHANCED PRODUCT QUALITY

Cylinder diameter, mm	750
Class (needles per inch)	10 or 12
Knitting systems	twenty-four
Pattern-forming mechanisms	twenty-four
Thread change mechanisms	twenty-four
Linear speed, m/s	
knitting main fabrics at start and drum or thread changes	0.6-0.7
Knitting speed	0.7
Yarn handled:	
Class 10 (woollen, blended or bulk)	31.2 tex X 2; 25 tex X 2; or 31.2 tex both ways
Class 12 (woollen, blended or bulk)	25 tex X 2; 22.2 tex X 2;
Dimensions, mm:	
machine height	3200
bobbin holder diameter	3000
Weight, kg	2800
35, Mosbrunskaya Ul. 11733D Moscow, USSR. Tel. 143 48-50; 143 87-51 Telex 418088 TEHEX SU, 418288 TEHEX SU	

TECHMASHEXPORT

Contacts and contracts

At a regular meeting in Varne of the complex working group on a general classifier for CMEA member-countries' industrial and agricultural output, the results of the introduction of a general classifier of products were discussed and measures were devised for its further application.

The 56th session of the Council of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation met in Berlin to specify the bank's credit plan for 1982, the council's activities for 1983, and a 1984 draft plan.

In Moscow, the CMEA Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation has held its 27th session. It examined questions linked with the implementation of the general agreements on cooperation in the field of industrial robots and on the development and wide use of microprocessor technology in the CMEA member-countries.

Contracts concluded by the technicians with the Swiss ATCO and the Helios Flava provide for the delivery to Switzerland of a large batch of home air-conditioners and of black-and-white TV picture tubes for Italy.

Cuba's big stride in the power industry is a graphic example of the fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

In the photo a new power plant built with Soviet assistance in Cuba.

Photo: Prensa Latina-TASS

Handwritten text: 1982